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The Glorious and Brilliant Biography of Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Great Leader, and His Classical Works

Published in Various Countries

The glorious and brilliant biography of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, brief history of his revolutionary activities and his immortal classical works are published in a bigger way in various countries, with his 60th birthday close at hand, according to foreign reports.

The Pakistani National Publishing House has recently brought out "Kim Il Sung: Biography" in Urdu as a gift to be presented to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution. This book carries his portrait on its opening page, and the next pages preceding the text are devoted to a number of photographs and data which show the glorious and resplendent revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, the sagacity of his leadership and his lofty virtues. Relevant photos and materials are also inserted in it.

The Sweden-Korea Friendship Association has published the Swedish version of "Brief History of the Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung."

This book, with his portrait on its opening page, carries inset photographs and data illustrating his brilliant revolutionary activities, the sagacity of his leadership and his lofty virtues.

The All India-Korea Friendship Association has brought out the Hindi version of "Brief History of the Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung."

The introductory note of the book says that the Association is quite happy to publish it in celebration of the 60th birthday of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and that the history of the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung is a history of the hard-fought struggle for the independence of Korea, a history of the liberation of the Korean working class, a history of the victory of the Korean people in their national-liberation struggle and communist movement and a history of socialist construction.

The immortal classical works of the great Leader of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, are published one after another in many other countries, each carrying his portrait.

"The Youth Must Take Over and Carry Forward the Revolution," the immortal work of the Leader, has recently been brought out in pamphlet form by the "20th Century," a publishing house in Peru. A note on the inside cover of the book reads: "Published on the occasion of the 60th birthday of Marshal Kim Il Sung."

The afore-said publishing house put out earlier his several works under the title of "The Idea of Marshal Kim Il Sung," including "Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," "Let Us Embody the Revolutionary Spirit of Independence, Self-sustenance and Self-defence More Thoroughly in All Fields of State Activity" and "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy."

And the Göteborg Organization of the Communist Youth League under the Left Party-Communists of Sweden published "The Youth Must Take Over and Carry Forward the Revolution" as pamphlet.

The report on the work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, was put out in book form respectively by Pro-Juventa Cooperative Printing and Publishing House in Switzerland, the Denmark-Korea Friendship Association and Voluntad Publishing House in Ecuador.

The Italian version of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," the classical work of Comrade Kim Il Sung, has of late been published by the Italy-Korea Friendship Association, the Burmese version of "On the Building of New Korea and the National United Front" has come off the press in Burma and the Arabic version of "For the Establishment of a United Party of the Working Masses" has been published by the Dar Talia Publishing House in Lebanon.

The Urdu version of "Let Us Promote the World Revolution, Holding High the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and Proletarian Internationalism, the Banner of Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle," a collection of immortal works of the Leader, was brought out by the Progress Publishing House in Pakistan.

"Kim Il Sung: Biography" and "Brief History of the Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" published in foreign countries. These books deal with the glorious and brilliant revolutionary struggle and immortal exploits of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram from **Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva**, King of the Kingdom of Nepal, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the national democracy day of Nepal.

✦ Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages of greetings respectively to **Abdul Fattah Ismail** upon his reelection as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the National Front of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and to **Seewoosagur Ramgoolam**, Mauritian Prime Minister, on the occasion of the 4th anniversary of the independence of Mauritius.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Letters and Telegrams of Greetings from Various Countries

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, received the telegrams and letters of the New Year greetings from Ba Allasan, Chairman of the Mauritania-Korea Friendship Association; Amar Nath Vidyalankar, General Secretary of the All India-Korea Friendship Association, and Omp Rakash Mantri, its Secretary; the members of the "Solidarity Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Korean People for the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland" in the Union of Burma; the "Pakistani Solidarity Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the Korean People for the Independent Reunification of the Country"; Mohammad Ashulamnaki, General Secretary of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association in Lahore; Dr. Saadun Halifa Al Tikriti, General Secretary of the Iraq-Korea Friendship Association; the Mandalay Branch of the Burma-Korea Friendship Association; the Pakistani Organization for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity; the Executive Committee of the National Confederation of Yemeni Students; Kpal Daslesta, Chairman of the Nepalese Journalists Association; the members of the "Committee for Translation of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in the Union of Burma; the "Study Group of the Works of Premier Kim Il Sung" of the Finland-Korea Association; Tairuce Filemonmuwai Refeni, Chief of the "Vanguard Group for Studying and Embodying the Works and the History of the Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of members of the Southwest African People's Organization in Africa; Sallim Haidar, Member of the Parliament of the Republic of Lebanon; Galli Umata, Director of the Patrice Lumumba School for Martyrs' Children; and organizations and public figures in many other countries.

On the occasion of the 24th birthday of the Korean People's Army, Comrade Kim Il Sung received congratulatory telegrams and letters from the Central Executive Committee of the Central Command of the Popular Front for Liberation of Oman and Arabs Gulf; Agostinho Neto, Chairman of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement; Sidi Mohamed Diagana, Minister of National Defence of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Colonel Mohammad Abdulla Al Eriani, High Commander of the Yemeni Armed Forces; Abdoulaye Sow, President of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Mali; Ba Abdul, Chairman of the Supreme Council of Youth of the Mauritanian People's Party; Fall Malik, General Secretary of the Union of Workers of Mauritania; Angel Castro Lebalevo, Chairman, and Jenaro Carnerro Cheka, General Secretary, of the Peru-Korea Friendship and Cultural Association; Abdul Razak Shaif Shaher, President of the Democratic Yemen-Korea Friendship Committee; Prem Bahadur Kansakar, Chairman of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association; Padonou Jean-Marie, Chairman of the Dahomey Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on behalf of the committee; the Iraq-Korea Friendship Association; Christina Nord Gren La, General Secretary of the Finland-Korea Association; Thakin Aye Kyaw, Chairman of the Mandalay Branch of the Burma-Korea Friendship Association; Seidou Diara, Director of the Youth and Sports Guidance Bureau in Bamako District of the Republic of Mali; Menhal Abudul Patachu, Representative of the Baghdad Branch of the Palestine Liberation Organization; Abudul Nidal, Representative of the Baghdad Branch of the Palestine National Liberation Movement; Mark Warel on behalf of the Committee of U.S. Deserters in Stockholm; Biramat Golla, Director of the High Specialized School in Badallabu District, the Republic of Mali; Abu Kaled, Chief of the "Committee for Study of the Ideas of Kim Il Sung" of Palestinian revolutionaries, on behalf of the entire members of the committee; the members of the "Study Group of the Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Burma-Korea Friendship Association; the "Committee for Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of members of the Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine in Aden; Heiki Hirbensallo, Chief of the "Study Group of the Works of Premier Kim Il Sung" of the Finland-Korea Association; the "Study Group of the Great *Juche* Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Bolivian students in Bulgaria; and many other organizations and personages.

The telegram of greetings from the Mandalay Branch of the Burma-Korea Friendship Association said:

The Korean people under the wise guidance of the Leader achieved victories in all fields of the revolution and construction last year.

We are firmly convinced that in the New Year, too, the Korean people will march forward as one along the road indicated by the Leader to win a great victory and make a great contribution to the development of the world revolution.

We firmly believe that the south Korean people subjected to national humiliation and ill-treatment by the U.S. imperialists illegally occupying south Korea will drive the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of south Korea and achieve the reunification of the country to live a happy life in the warm bosom of the Leader.

We give unconditional support and encouragement to the heroic struggle of the Korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

We sincerely wish Marshal Kim Il Sung a long life and good health for the great victory of the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

Grand Central Meeting Held in Tokyo for Conveying Letters of Loyalty of Korean Nationals in Japan to the Great Leader Marshal KIM IL SUNG

Groups of cyclists for conveying letters of loyalty of our compatriots in Japan to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, arrived in Tokyo on March 6, enjoying enthusiastic welcome of the entire functionaries of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and our compatriots in Japan, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

That day, the groups of cyclists which left on February 23 Nagasaki, Kyushu in the southern region of Japan and Sapporo, Hokkaido in its northern region on a historic trip entered Tokyo from the north and south, east and west, after covering a long distance, taking over letters and "banners of loyalty" which the entire Chongryon functionaries and our compatriots in Japan had prepared with reverential wishes for the good health and a long life of the great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and ardent will to remain loyal to him for ever, with the approach of April 15, the greatest auspicious day of our nation.

The vicinity of the Taito Gymnasium in Tokyo where the cyclists groups assembled was bedecked in festive attire.

A central meeting was held at the Gymnasium for conveying the letters of loyalty of our compatriots in Japan to be sent to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

Respectfully placed on the platform was a portrait of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution and the benevolent father of the 600,000 Koreans in Japan, who always leads the Korean people along the one road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity and warmly looks after our compatriots in Japan with the love of a real father, embracing them in his broad bosom.

Spread on its background were a big deep blue and red flag of the Republic with a radiant five-pointed star and a huge canvas of Mt. Paekdu-san, the holy mountain of revolution symbolizing the glorious revolutionary traditions of the Korean people, a model of the Chollima statue showing the heroic mettle of the Korean people and a model of the Korean Hall in Japan suggestive of the united might of our compatriots in Japan.

The meeting hall was packed to overflowing with over 12,000 Koreans of all strata in Tokyo and from various parts of the Kanto district, and thousands of radiant live-pointed star flags of the Republic and bunches of flowers presented a scene of a flower garden.

Present at the meeting were Han Dok Su, Chairman, Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman, and Li Gye Baek, Chong Jae Pil and Hong Bong Su, Vice-Chairmen, and department directors of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, leading functionaries of various organizations and enterprises and chairmen of the prefectural headquarters of Chongryon in the Kanto district.

The meeting opened with a loud chorus of "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

When the members of the cyclists delegation for conveying the letters of loyalty entered the meeting hall, it rocked with the cheers "Long live the great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!"

Kim Dae Hyon, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, head of the cyclists delegation for carrying the letters of loyalty of our compatriots in Japan to be sent to the respected and beloved Leader, made a report upon its arrival to Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon.

Then members of the cyclists delegation mounted the platform one after another to hand over to Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, 60 letters and 60 "banners of loyalty" which they had taken over from Chongryon headquarters of Tokyo metropolis, Hokkaido and 46 prefectures, the Korean Central School of Chongryon, the Korea University and 10 Korean middle and high schools in different parts of Japan while on their trip after they left Nagasaki in Kyushu and Sapporo in Hokkaido.

A report was delivered at the meeting by Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon Han Dok Su, deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Labour Hero of the DPRK.

At the meeting, Vice-Chairman Li Gye Baek read out a congratulatory message of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, with enthusiastic applause of the entire attendants.

Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, entrusted the representative of the cyclists with the letters and "banners of loyalty."

At the meeting, Kim Dae Hyon, head of the cyclists delegation, expressed the firm resolution to carefully carry the letters and "banners of loyalty" and present them to the fatherly Leader after being embraced to the bosom of the homeland.

"Bold and Active Measure for Korean Reunification"

Statements Made by Progressive Personages of the World in Connection with the Answers of the Respected and Beloved Leader, Comrade KIM IL SUNG, to the Questions Raised by Newsmen of Japanese Paper "Yomiuri Shimbun"

"On Immediate Political and Economic Policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Some International Problems," the January 10 answers given by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, to the questions raised by newsmen of Japanese paper **Yomiuri Shimbun**, is calling forth a widespread response on a worldwide scale.

According to a report from Madrid, Manuel Ascarade, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Spain, in his recent statement, quoted the following words of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader:

"In order to remove tension in Korea, it is necessary, first of all, to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement between north and south. We hold that a peace agreement should be concluded between north and south and the armed forces of north and south Korea be cut drastically under the conditions where the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are withdrawn from south Korea."

"We advocate strengthening contacts and ties between north and south and holding north-south political negotiations to solve the question of national reunification."

Then he pointed out: The proposal advanced by Premier Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the revolution, is a bold and active measure for putting an end to the tension in Korea and accomplishing the cause of the country's reunification. I consider this proposal to be the most realistic and the only correct one in solving the question of Korean reunification, fully support it and warmly welcome it.... Any one who truly desires the peace in the country and wants peaceful reunification cannot be hesitant in approving the patriotic and just proposal clarified by Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader. The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique should immediately give up their treacheries to the country and the nation and respond to the proposal.

According to a news dispatch from Bogota, Molano Campusano, Chairman of the Peace Council of Colombia, said in his statement that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, advanced the most realistic and active proposal for attaining the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea in his answers given on last January 10 to the questions raised by newsmen of Japanese paper **Yomiuri Shimbun**. After citing the above instructions of the Leader, he went on: Considering that the proposal put forward by Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, is

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DPRK Government Delegations Visit Foreign Countries

Joint Information on Visit of DPRK Government Delegation to Bulgaria

A joint information on the visit of the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Bulgarian People's Republic was made public.

The joint information says in part:

At the invitation of the Government of the Bulgarian People's Republic, a government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Chong Jun Taek, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet of the DPRK, paid an official visit to the Bulgarian People's Republic from March 6 to 10, 1972.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, received the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Chong Jun Taek, head of the delegation, conveyed to Comrade Todor Zhivkov a message from Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Talks were held between the government delegation of the DPRK headed by Comrade Chong Jun Taek, Vice-Premier, and the government delegation of the BPR headed by Comrade Pencho Kubadinsk, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

The Bulgarian side stated that the Bulgarian People's Republic fully supports the new proposal advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on January 10, 1972, on concluding a peace agreement between the north and the south and holding north-south political negotiations to remove tension in Korea and promote the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Bulgarian side pungently denounced the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's declaration of a "state of emergency" under the pretext of nonexistent "threat of southward aggression from the north," demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea and held that the peaceful reunification of Korea must be achieved by the Korean people independently on democratic principles, without interference of any outside force.

The Korean side expressed solidarity for the Bulgarian people's struggle against the imperialist policy of aggression and expressed support to the peaceful policy of the Government of the Bulgarian People's Republic for strengthening and developing friendly relations with the Balkan states and defending peace and security in Europe and the world.

Both sides expressed the conviction that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation forged between the peoples of the two countries in the common struggle against imperialism and in the struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism would further develop in the future on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Joint Information on Visit of DPRK Government Delegation to Arab Republic of Egypt

A joint information on the visit of the government delegation of our country to the Arab Republic of Egypt was released.

The joint information says in part:

The government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Chong Jun Taek, Vice-Premier of the DPRK Cabinet, paid a goodwill visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt from February 28 to March 5, 1972, upon the invitation of the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

His Excellency Anwar El Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, received the DPRK government delegation and on the occasion the delegation conveyed to him a personal letter and a message from Premier Kim Il Sung, Head of State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Talks were held during the visit in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and open-heartedness between the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Chong Jun Taek, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, and the government delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt headed by Foreign Minister Murad Ghalib.

The Egyptian side highly praised the Korean people who, under the correct leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, have turned in a short span of time their country into a socialist industrial country from a backward agricultural country, and wished the Korean people greater successes in their struggle for fulfilling the Six-Year Plan.

The DPRK government delegation highly appreciated the efforts made by the Egyptian people under

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"Week of Support to the Struggle of the Peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos against U.S. Aggression and for National Salvation" Marked Off in Korea

The Central Committee of the Fatherland Front, the Korean Committee of Anti-U.S. Struggle for Supporting Viet Nam, the Central Committee of the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the People of South Viet Nam, the Korean Committee of Struggle against the Crimes of U.S. Imperialism in Viet Nam and the Korea-Cambodia Friendship Association jointly decided to mark off the period from March 13 to 19 as a "week of support to the struggle of the peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos against U.S. aggression and for national salvation."

During this week the Korean people organized various activities including mass meetings in all parts of the country to strengthen militant solidarity with the peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos who have risen up as one in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and are resolutely struggling against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy, and for defending the independence and freedom of their countries.

An Unforgettable Morning

We fishermen are living and working without any inconvenience on board the large, modern fishing boats.

All the labour-consuming work—netting, hauling and unloading—is done with the help of machines. Various cultural facilities and medical services are available aboard and ample conditions are provided for recreation. We can regularly enjoy even our paid holidays on board ships.

All the happy life we are enjoying today is unthinkable apart from the warmest affection and concern shown by the fatherly Leader, Marshal Kim Il Sung, for us.

Whenever I think of my happy life which is more than I deserved, I recall what happened on one morning, which I shall never forget to the end of my life.

It happened fifteen years ago, a few years after the ceasefire.

Our boat was then a small sailing boat.

Small as it was, we fishermen were in high spirit, fully ready to get good catches.

It was one day in June 1957. I was working in our boat at anchor from daybreak so as not to lag behind mettlesome fellow-boatmen.

Presently, the dawn broke, but fog laid so thick over the seashore that even things close by were barely visible.

Suddenly I heard the sound of footsteps of someone coming slowly towards our boat.

Shortly, the footsteps stopped near our boat, and a voice rang: "Who owns this boat?"

Without answering I continued my work, as I did not know who was speaking to me and why.

I wanted to finish off my work as quickly as possible and sail out for fishing. Naturally, I did not like to waste even a minute.

"Who owns this boat?"

Once more came the same question.

"The fishery office owns it," I answered somewhat unnaturedly.

There was a short pause and came another question.

"And do you get good catches?"

He wanted to know something about the work we were doing, I thought.

Sensing an unusual note in the voice, I guessed that the man must be a cadre from the town.

Judging from the tone of his voice, I thought I guessed right, and continued to speak to the strange man whom I could not recognize in the mist.

"That we cannot say. We are going to catch plenty from now on. A big catch, this is what we fishermen always want. But our work does not go off well, because there lacks close cooperation between work-hands."

"What do you think is the reason for that?"

"To live up to our Premier's instructions and catch plenty of fish, we should go out earlier to sea. But the trouble is that the fish is not unloaded in time. In this way, how can we fulfil our assignment?"

During this exchange of talk, the sun had risen and the eastern sky glowed red, and the thick fog was clearing.

"Let me have a look into your boat!"

So saying, the man walked up the gangplank and onto the boat. I was still working without keeping my eyes off the net when a comrade poked me in the ribs suddenly. I turned back and looked at the bow of the boat. The Premier was coming.

"Oh, the Premier!"

When I recognized him, I cried in astonishment and became stiffened at once.

We had never expected that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, would come to this remote fishing port so early in the morning.

"Premier,..." I blurted out standing moveless.

I felt ashamed at the crude manner I had just spoken to the Premier. I turned red and my heart beat quickly.

The Premier came nearer and firmly grasped my hands.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung having a talk with fishermen on a boat

"Feeling my calloused hands tenderly with both of his, the Premier spoke.

"The work seems to be extremely hard..."

His words, full of affection, touched me greatly. A man who had never known desperation even in the fiercest storms, I had to swallow back tears.

I had been engaged in fishing from the age of fourteen. The ferocious and selfish Japanese shipowner slapped me around, urging to work harder. My youthful life and hope were trampled down under his harsh exploitation.

Since then, with indignation pent up in my heart, I had become quite ill-natured.

After liberation I got over this ill-natured disposition but it sometimes manifested itself before I knew it.

Now, thinking of my past, I swallowed back warm tear in the depth of my heart.

I became light-hearted, and looked up at the Premier standing before me.

He looked around in the boat to see what we did, and told us that the fishing operation must be mechanized at the earliest date. And he asked me about my family.

"Do you have any problems in your family life? I'm sure you have some since the war ended just a few years ago.... How many children do you have? Are they all healthy and studying well?"

I told him that I had been a fisherman for over 30 years, that before liberation I had lived from hand to mouth in the rented house, that it was the first time in my life that I could live in my own house without major problems and that now all my children were attending school and growing up happily though I myself had no chance of learning in the past.

After looking around for a while, the Premier asked: "Do you have lots of problems at sea?"

"No, nothing special,..." My words faded away.

Yet the Premier, a smile on his face, insisted as if he were reading our minds.

"Why don't you speak up? Don't be upset. I've come to listen to you comrades.... Tell me what is in your mind."

Listening to his frank, open words I was naturally put at ease and spoke unrestrainedly about what I considered to be a problem.

"Every year now the state gives each one of us a padded overcoat. However, we need one more to wear when we're inside the cabin."

"Alright, let's discuss it with the cadres concerned and try to solve this problem."

Scrutinizing me, the Premier said with smile on his lips: "Why haven't you had haircut?"

I fumbled for a minute, my head hanging, and answered that I was too busy working to have haircut.

He nodded his head to show that he understood what I meant. Then he approached me and buttoned up my jacket.

"Why, are your clothes so dirty?"

I answered that when we put on our oilskins they stained our work clothes. He said that he wanted to see our oilskins.

For a while, I hesitated to show him the oilskins which were not only badly stained with fish scales but also carelessly slung to one side after the day's work.

The Premier took the oilskin from me, inspected it closely inside and out and put it on without any hesitation.

While adjusting the oilskin and moving his arms about, the Premier spoke to an accompanying man who had just arrived.

"...This oilskin was badly made. You must improve the quality of the fabric. It must be designed in such a way that the fisherman's work is always kept in mind."

When I thought that the Premier came to this solitary port so early morning and showed his concern for our life, even trying on our oilskins, I could not hold back my swelling emotion.

I said to myself that I would catch more fishes to live up to his grace.

Soon the Premier headed toward the cabin of the boat, saying:

"May I see your cabin?"

He examined the cabin from top to bottom and said that we should widen the room to permit the smokers to use it when it is cold outside. At the time, we were preparing breakfast in one corner of the cabin.

"It smells good! Can I see what kind of food you're preparing?"

I removed the lids of the pots one after another to let him look at what was boiling inside.

"The rice looks appetizing. What's next? Oh, a delicious fish-soup."

He seemed to be delighted by what we had prepared for breakfast. Then he asked us if we did not get hungry when we were out at sea, how much rice we were supplied and whether we received a smooth supply of vegetables and whether firewood did not run short.

Turning to the managerial workers of the fishery office, he told them to take a good care of the fishermen's life and organize the production correctly.

He glanced at his watch and shook hands with us, saying: "See you again. I wish you all the success in your work."

Seeing him off, I thought to myself.

His days must be full of the programme directing all the state affairs and he must get much fatigued. And yet, he came to this remote port to see how we fishermen were making out, at the dawn when everybody was still asleep. Now, having no rest he is leaving here to visit another place to see the people's life. How deeply he is concerned to bring a prosperous, happier life to our people.

Many years have elapsed since then.

I am now working in a modern fishing fleet.

The more time goes by, the more fresh is in my mind what happened at that morning.

Choe Gun Ho

A Visit to Ponghwari, a Historic Place Associated with Immortal Revolutionary Exploits of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik

Some time ago, I visited Ponghwari, a historic place associated with the immortal revolutionary exploits of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter and father of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people.

The Ponghwa-san hill towers high above many hillocks around, as though speaking of the unyielding fighting spirit of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and his conviction of sure victory.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, ceaselessly crossing and recrossing these hills, elaborated on his great plan for fatherland restoration and conducted an energetic anti-Japanese struggle with Ponghwari as the main arena of his activity.

From his middle school days he guided the anti-Japanese struggle and, in the spring of 1916, moved to Ponghwari from Mangyongdae to unfold it more actively.

I walked into the Ponghwa village, tracing back in memory the undying achievements and brilliant life of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who dedicated his whole life to the revolutionary struggle for the country's independence and the people's freedom and liberation.

That day, too, a huge crowd of people from various parts of the country was streaming endlessly into Ponghwari which reminds the visitors of his revolutionary idea.

In those days when Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was engaged in his revolutionary activities, Ponghwari was a mountain village by the riverside not far from Pyongyang, just within a day's walking distance. The surveillance of the Japanese imperialists was less strict in the village. And from the geographical point of view it was a very advantageous spot in maintaining contact with Kangdong, Sunchon, Songchon and Taedong counties where the flames of the anti-Japanese struggle were fierce and in guiding the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement.

I entered the front yard of the Myongshin school erected by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and proceeded first to his bronze statue in humble reverence with a throbbing heart.

When I looked up at the statue, I felt as if I were hearing the fiery appeal of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik calling the people to the anti-Japanese struggle in a dignified manner with a lofty aim to win Korea's independence by knocking down the Japanese villains at all costs, even though his body were torn to shreds and ground to powder.

I stepped into the Myongshin school.

Displayed inside were lots of valuable photos and materials showing his revolutionary struggle.

While looking round the exhibits illustrative of his undying feats, I halted before the two big characters "Chiwon" (Lofty Aims.)

The motto "Chiwon" reflects the patriotic idea of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who cherished a lofty intention of bringing freedom and happiness to the people and made continued advance convinced of the victory in the future, though all difficulties cropped up in his way. It also carries his revolutionary, popular educational idea that one should oppose aggression and subjugation, ardently love one's country and people, believe in the strength of one's people and cultivate it and attain national liberation and independence.

According to the explanation of the guide, he taught the students our mother tongue and the history of our country and instilled in them the consciousness of national independence and the indefatigable fighting spirit, always saying: We must retake our fatherland. If we fail to in our generation, we must regain it even in the next generation and liberate the peoples. For this very purpose we are now studying.

So, he plastered up the motto "Chiwon" on the walls of the Sunhwa and Myongshin schools and his home and educated the rising generation in the anti-Japanese patriotic idea.

Also on display at the Myongshin school were a series of materials on the organization and activity of the Korean National Association.

The guide told me that from the first day of his settlement in the village of Ponghwa, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik bent all his energies to form an anti-Japanese revolutionary organization and that he prepared political and military forces enough to defeat the Japanese imperialists, uniting his comrades who were separately active at home and abroad and expanding their ranks.

After such preparations, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik organized on March 23, 1917 the Korean National Association, an anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization.

The object of the Korean National Association was to win the country's independence by the efforts of the Korean people themselves. And its immediate task was to expand all the patriotic forces by keeping in touch with the patriotic organizations at home and abroad, protect the organization from the repression of Japanese imperialism, make efforts for raising funds and purchasing weapons and train the excellent people selected from among its members into military cadres.

To realize this purpose, he sent out political workers to various parts of the country for expansion of the forces, posted district chiefs in all districts, dispatched liaison workers to faraway Antung in China and stationed correspondents in Peking. Especially, with a view to protecting the organization from the suppression by Japanese imperialism, he took measures to see that strict secrecy was observed and all communications were kept up in code. The Association maintained the principle of carefully selecting its members and established an elaborate organizational norm and a rigorous revolutionary discipline and order and it valued most the unity of ideology and will among the comrades.

As seen above, the Korean National Association formed by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was an anti-Japanese secret association with a wide organizational network linking the inside and outside of the country and was the greatest underground revolutionary organization in the period prior to the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism in our country. He energetically organized and guided a great deal of work—expansion of the organization of the newly formed Korean National Association, mustering of the comrades, training of military cadres, purchase of weapons, etc. On the other hand, he formed legal organizations—"Hakkyo-gye" (school association), "Pisok-gye" (stone monument association) and "Hyangto-gye" (native community association) — according to the traditional convention established in forming "gye" (association) in our country. Thus he educated the masses in the anti-Japanese patriotic thought and laid solid mass foundations of the Korean National Association. Thanks to his energetic activities, the organizational network of the Korean National Association spread extensively in only half a year or so after its inception to different parts of the homeland including South Pyongan, Hwanghae, Kyonggi, Cholla and Kyongsang provinces and even abroad including Shanghai, Antung and Sanyanpo of China.

After seeing the materials on the activities of the Korean National Association with the feeling of reverence, I came out of the Myongshin school and headed for the house where Mr. Kim Hyong Jik lived with his families.

Staying in this house, he, the guide said, met members of the Korean National Association and those engaged in the independence movement coming from various parts of the homeland and abroad and heard from them on their work and assigned them new tasks to fulfil. Indeed, the house was not a simple dwelling house but a commanding post in the Korean National Association and the base for guiding the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country.

I then climbed up the Ponghwa-san hill, gazing at the *salmaengi* tree from which the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, is said to have picked *salmaengi* in his childhood and sent it to his grandmother in Mangyongdae.

When I reached Pawito (rock site) halfway up the hill, I could enjoy a bird's-eye view of the beautiful mountains and fields of our land.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik went to the site taking his students. Pointing to the tall millet stalks standing in rows on the field, he said:

"Dear students! Look at them. It seems as if they were soldiers standing in rows for review.

The Ponghwa-san hill looks like a general, and they appear to be the troops of Korea.

How nice it would be if Korea has so many troops like that. Then we could chase out the devilish Japanese and restore the country.

So, we must store up our strength.

We must defeat the armed enemy with arms."

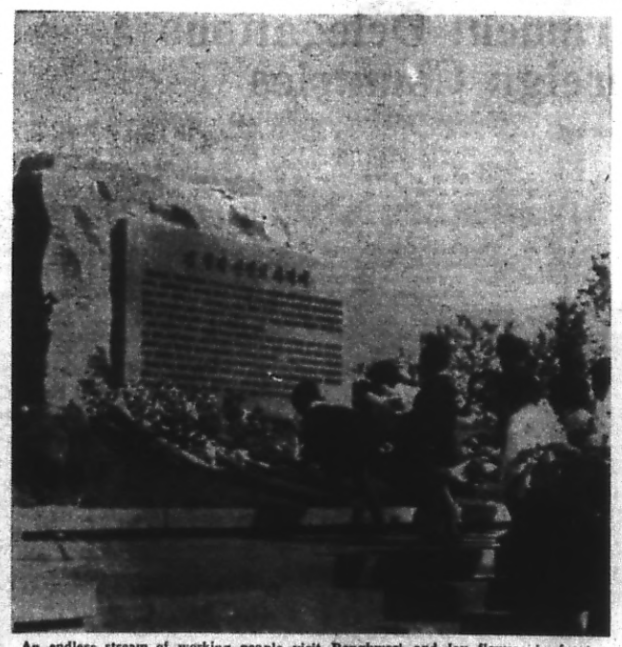
The moment I recalled his words, I felt as if I were seeing the image of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an ardent patriot, indomitable anti-Japanese fighter and outstanding leader of the Korean national-liberation movement, who, standing imposingly on the moss-grown rock, was looking far into the day when a prosperous, independent and sovereign state would be built.

I looked round Pawito where he used to have secret meetings with members of the Korean National Association and participants in the independence movement.

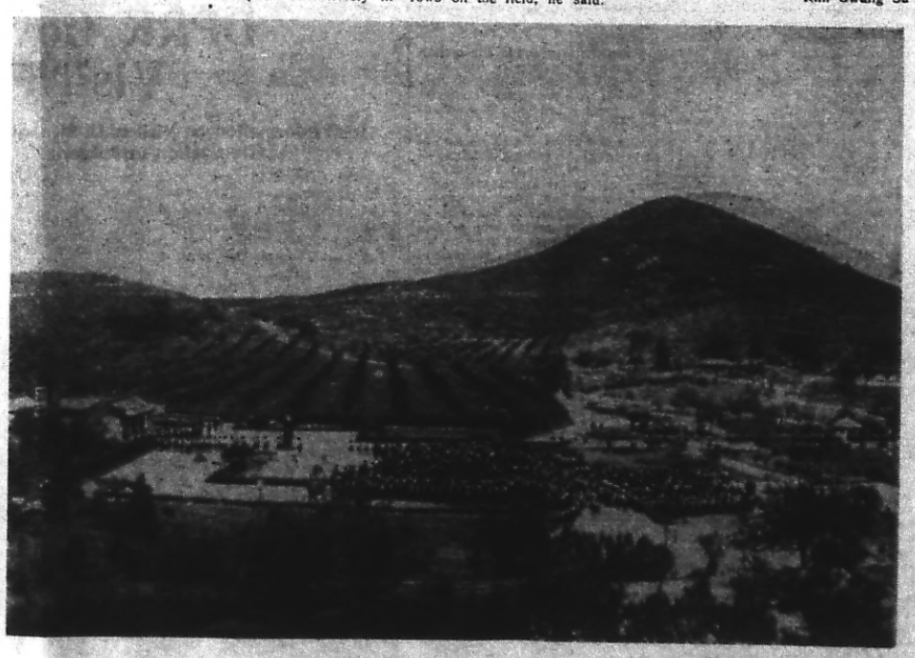
All his great ideas and ardent desire for the country's restoration have splendidly been translated into reality by his son Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and great Leader of our people.

Before leaving the historic place of Ponghwari, I pledged myself to remain loyal to the Leader with single-hearted devotion so as to make more prosperous the socialist fatherland provided by him.

Kim Gwang Su



An endless stream of working people visit Ponghwari and lay flowers in front of the monument dedicated to the immortal feats of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik



Partial view of Ponghwari, a historic site

"There Is No Father like Mr. Kim Hyong Jik Who Did So Great a Work"

Ever-growing International Repercussions of the Brilliant Life and Revolutionary Activities of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik

The priceless revolutionary achievements and lofty patriotism of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, the father of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, and the leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country, are evoking ever wider repercussions throughout the world.

Today the world revolutionary people and many foreign friends highly evaluate the brilliant life and revolutionary activities of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who devoted his whole life solely to the struggle for the restoration of the fatherland and the freedom and liberation of the people, and express their unbounded respect and admiration for him.

Molepi Mokoni, representative of the Pan-African Congress of South Africa, said in his statement:

"There are many fathers in the world.

But on this globe there is no father like Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who did so great a work.

It is because he brought up Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the Korean nation and one of the outstanding leaders of the world revolution.

He is the father of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the most prominent iron-willed brilliant commander in the world.

He is the father of Korea, the country where the most advanced socialist system in the world has been established.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik brought up the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, who has led and is leading the Korean people to victory personally hewing the path of the most difficult and most arduous revolution with the destiny of the Korean nation on his shoulders. Thus he ushered in the most glorious historic era of the contemporary Korean revolution guided by the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung."

Indian weekly **Mansroba**, in an article entitled "The Brilliant Life and Activities of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik," said:

"The name of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik is widely known to the world, along with the achievements of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Already on March 23, 1917, before Marxism-Leninism was disseminated in Korea, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik founded the Korean National Association and unfolded an underground struggle."

Masato Miura, a Japanese residing in Ube City, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan, who had directly met Mr. Kim Hyong Jik in the spring of 1917, wrote in his reminiscences of that time:

"The Korean National Association was a secret association which Mr. Kim Hyong Jik personally formed on his own initiative.

It was the biggest anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization in the period preceding the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism in Korea. It was not a local clandestine organization embracing only a small number of people but a secret one with a broad organizational network linking the inside and outside of the country.

The founding of the Korean National Association was, indeed, an event which opened up a new era in the history of the Korean national-liberation movement.

The Korean National Association, first of all, correctly put forward the ways of achieving the country's independence, that is, it should be won by the efforts of the Korean people themselves instead of relying on outside forces and in a revolutionary way through proper combination of political and military activities instead of through petition and reformation....

The revolutionary spirit of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and the struggle programme of the Korean National Association were still alive in the hearts of the patriotic people and shined with radiance even in the teeth of harsh suppression by Japanese imperialism."

Pakistani paper **Leader** wrote under the headline "Korean National Association and Mr. Kim Hyong Jik":

"Mr. Kim Hyong Jik formed legal and illegal anti-Japanese organizations with his revolutionary comrades, led them and appeared as the organizer and leader of the Korean independence movement."

Referring to his activities, it went on:

"He conducted his revolutionary activities, ostensibly as a doctor. He went deep among the masses, awakened them politically and induced them to take an active part in the revolution.

Besides, he met many people engaged in the independence movement, discussed the line of struggle with them at meetings he convened. In this way he went on with his tireless activities.

As seen above, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik fought intensely against the Japanese imperialists over a long period of seven to eight years after shifting his theatre of activity to the areas along the River Amnok-gang and the areas of northeast China."

Zaimi Amar, an Algerian trade unionist, pointed out:

"Mr. Kim Hyong Jik fought devotedly for the independence of Korea and the dignity of the Korean people and showed the rising generations how they should live and fight for their fatherland and people through his own practical examples.

It is particularly important that the peoples of the countries advancing under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialist struggle study the revolutionary activities of such a great patriot as Mr. Kim Hyong Jik.

In the course of their study, the people, the younger generations in particular, will come to know who raised the first torch of struggle and laid down his life in the struggle for today's prosperity, for the posterity and for the sovereignty of the country and the freedom of the people and who dedicated his strength and life to the revolution. This will enable the younger generations to carry forward the struggle."

Aruguedez Modales, Chairman of the Bolivian Residents Federation in Havana, said in his statement:

"The lofty revolutionary spirit and ardent patriotism of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who devoted his whole life to the revolutionary struggle for the restoration of the fatherland set a fine example for all the revolutionaries of the world today."

The students of the three continents studying in the Soviet Union wrote in their letter to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader:

"The founding of the Korean National Association by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, indomitable revolutionary fighter, was an important event in the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of the Korean people, and it gave encouragement to the oppressed peoples of the world in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism."

The brilliant life and immortal revolutionary achievements of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, together with the name of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people, are now arousing greater repercussions among the world people as days go by.

(Continued from Page 1)

the leadership of President Anwar El Sadat, the fighter of the Egyptian people, for the development of the national economy and wished the Egyptian people greater progress and prosperity.

The Egyptian side expressed support to the struggle of the Korean people for achieving national reunification, their national desire, in accordance with their own will by peaceful means, without interference of any outside force, and held that the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from south Korea.

The Korean side considered that the formation of the Federation of Arab Republics among three Arab countries—Egypt, Syria and Lybia—marked a big progress in the achievement of Arab unity and sternly denounced the intrigues framed by the Zionists with the support of the U.S. imperialists against the Arab peoples and demanded that the Israeli aggression troops should be withdrawn from all the Arab lands and expressed full support to the Egyptian people's struggle for restoring their territory.

Joint Communique on DPRK Government Friendship Delegation's Visit to Republic of Sierra Leone

A joint communique on the result of the visit of the government friendship delegation of our country headed by Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to Sierra Leone was released.

The joint communique reads in part:

A government friendship delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by His Excellency Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid an official visit to the Republic of Sierra Leone from February 25 to March 4, 1972 at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone.

His Excellency Dr. Siaka Probyn Stevens, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone, received the government friendship delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and had a talk with it in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere.

During its visit, friendly talks were held between the government friendship delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the government delegation of the Republic of Sierra Leone.

The Sierra Leone side warmly congratulated the Korean people on the fact that they, under the outstanding leadership of His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung, their great Leader, have turned in a short span of time their country into a socialist industrial state with a modern industry, developed rural economy, powerful self-defensive defence capabilities and a brilliant national culture by splendidly embodying his *Juche* idea in all domains.

The Sierra Leone side expressed full approval for the 8-point proposals for national salvation set forth by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in April 1971, for the promotion of the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and the proposals for national reunification newly advanced by Premier Kim Il Sung in his speech on August 6, 1971 and his New Year address this year and particularly for the new proposal put forth by him on January 10, 1972, on concluding a peace agreement between the north and the south and on drastically reducing the armed forces of north and south Korea under the conditions where the U.S. army is withdrawn from south Korea and on holding north-south political negotiations.

The Sierra Leone side reclarified its firm stand on and full support to the policy set forth already by Premier Kim Il Sung on making the U.S. army withdraw from south Korea without delay and solving the question of the reunification of Korea peacefully by the Korean people themselves without any interference of outside forces on democratic principles.

The Korean side sternly denounced the anti-government machinations committed in March last year by the stooges of the imperialists at their direct instigation as a wanton infringement on the sovereignty and national independence of the Sierra Leone people and a serious challenge to the cause of the anti-imperialist, national liberation struggle of the African people, and expressed pleasure over the fact that under the outstanding leadership of His Excellency President Dr. Siaka Probyn Stevens, their Leader, the Sierra Leone people valiantly frustrated the repeated aggressive and subversive machinations of the enemies within and without and defended the security and independence of the country.

The Korean side highly praised the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone for carrying on a vigorous struggle against the policy of aggression by the imperialists and colonialists and supporting the just struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples.

Material and Technical Foundations of Fishing Industry Consolidated

The fatherly Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, is deeply concerned to ensure a more plentiful supply of fish for our people. Thanks to the measures taken by him, the material and technical foundations of our fishing industry were further consolidated in the Seven-Year Plan period.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught:

"It is necessary to mechanize all our existing boats and build many big fishing vessels to create conditions for deep-sea fishing in addition to inshore fishing. Fishing boats should be fully equipped with communications gear, shoal detectors, and up-to-date fishing tackle for scientific fishing." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, Eng. ed., pp. 117-118.)

As instructed by the Leader, we put up a vigorous struggle to develop our fishing industry along up-to-date lines during the Seven-Year Plan.

In this period, under the powerful support of the heavy industry with machine-building industry as its core the shipbuilding industry made a rapid progress and modern fishing boats, big or small, sharply increased in number.

Our shipbuilding industry put out various kinds of boats of the latest type, among them 5,000-ton and 3,000-ton refrigerator transports, 3,750-ton stern-trawlers, 300-500 ton trawlers and whalers.

Besides, in accordance with the line of turning the existing sailboats into motor-driven boats, hosts of small boat engines were produced and supplied. As a result, almost all the sailboats are now operated by power.

The technical foundations of fishing tackle factories were strengthened. The capacity of net-weaving machines and the rope-making capacity were augmented markedly and different sorts of good-quality fishing tackle manufactured in plenty. Thus, the demands for these things are now satisfied.

The number of planes and vessels for fish-shoal detecting and command ships increased and their technical equipment improved. Fishing boats were equipped with more shoal detectors and wireless communication means.

Mechanization was introduced in fishing, unloading and hauling operations on a full scale.

The state invested a huge amount of funds in fortifying the material and technical foundations of fisheries. Our fishing industry now has strong pelagic fishing fleets composed of 10,000 ton factory mother-ships, refrigerator-transports of several thousand ton class and fishing vessels of several hundred ton class as well as inshore fishing fleets consisting of modernly-furnished boats.

And our fishermen became able to make bigger hauls of fish while working with ease.

Modern refrigeration plants and fish processing factories were newly set up, and the existing processing factories were reconstructed and expanded with a remarkable rise in their mechanization level, and powerful bases of fish processing came into being.

Between 1961 and 1969 the fish freezing capacity grew more than ten times and the bottling capacity seven times.

In the Six-Year Plan period, the material and technical foundations of fishing industry will be strengthened with greater rapidity along the Party's line of equipping the fishing industry with large-size, modern and all-purpose boats and introducing comprehensive mechanization in fishing operations.

During the new prospective plan period, the building of ships will show a 3.6-fold growth. Factory mother-ships of 10,000 ton class and up, large-size refrigerator transports, and pelagic fishing boats will be manufactured and more fish processing facilities be turned out.

Thus, the fish catch in our country will go up to 1,300,000 tons at the end of the Six-Year Plan and the people be provided with larger quantities of fresh fish and processed fish, tasty and highly nutritious.

Sim Sung O

Our pelagic fishing fleets grow stronger from day to day

Plenty of Fish Caught

Upholding the magnificent programme set forth by the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, at the Fifth Congress of the Party, the fishery workers have caught plenty of fish by conducting active fishing operations. Having fulfilled their first quarter year plan as of February 8, they are expanding their labour achievements in March, too.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, taught as follows:

"It is necessary to catch fish all the year round without regard to the seasons, catch them by both collective and separate fishing, in deep seas and in adjacent waters, with large vessels and with small boats, catch this variety and catch that; in this way fish must be caught by various methods without letup."

In response to the instruction given by the Leader, the fishermen under the Ministry of Fisheries have caught 2.3 times as much fish as in the corresponding period of last year by properly combining prospective and detailed fish shoal detection and circular mooring net and trawl net fishing.

The workers of the Riwon, Soho and Rajin fishery offices who had already carried out their first-half year plan in mid-February have overfulfilled their daily quotas two to three times, swiftly advancing into main fishing grounds and launching vigorous fishing operations in close cooperation with shoal spotting boats.

The Odaejin and Wonsan fishery offices have also successfully fulfilled their first-half year plan as of March 15 by steadily increasing the per-boat fish catch under the unified command for fishing operations.

Fishery offices on the western coast are also busy with fishing.

The workers of the Sinuiju Fishery Office set about deep-sea fishing 50 days earlier than last year and have caught 4.2 times as much fish as in the same period of last year.

They had their purse-seine boats and seiners equipped with various kinds of fishing tackle to carry out many-sided fishing operations. Thus they are now catching 80 tons of herrings at one haul.

Besides, fishermen on the western coast are catching plenty of various fishes and shellfishes by medium and small-scale fishing.

The fishermen on the eastern and western coasts are making big hauls everyday with a firm resolve to greet with their labour achievements the 15th of April, the most auspicious day of our nation.

Sim Nung Mok

To Relieve Women of Burdens of Household Work Is One of Three Major Tasks of Technical Revolution

At the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great Leader of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, summed up the great successes made in accomplishing socialist industrialization in our country and advanced the unique line on the three major tasks of the technical revolution, a programme of technological revolution in the period following industrialization.

The Leader instructed that the technical revolution to free women from the burdens of household work should be carried out as one of the three major tasks of the technical revolution for relieving the working people from arduous and difficult work.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, taught as follows:

"One of the important tasks we should fulfil is to carry out a technical revolution to deliver women from the burdens of kitchen and household work." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., p. 62.)

The task of technical revolution to relieve women of the burdens of kitchen and household work is another expression of the Leader's great concern for bringing to the women in our country a worthier and happier life and for making them true revolutionaries and reliable builders of socialism and communism. It is a brilliant embodiment of his great ideas of completely solving with responsibility the question of emancipating women.

The question of women is in essence a question of realizing the social emancipation of women. It is also a problem of providing them with every condition so that they can work widely in society displaying a high degree of political enthusiasm and creativity in the revolution and construction and of revolutionizing and working-classizing them to make them reliable builders of socialism and communism — Communists.

The policy on carrying out the technical revolution to free women from the burdens of kitchen and household chores is a unique policy aimed at meeting to the fullest degree the essential requirement for the final solution of women's question in our country.

Fulfilment of this task of technical revolution enables the women in our country, first of all, to exercise their equal rights truly and more fully in all domains of social life—the rights already gained through their social and political emancipation. It also enhances their position and role in all respects.

Under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, and thanks to his deep concern, the women in our country attained a complete social emancipation long time ago.

The women have also been provided with conditions for their active participation in the work of community. They are greatly contributing to the revolution and construction.

However, they still have to devote much time to their household work. This means that they are shouldering double burdens of public activities and domestic affairs with respect to physical efforts.

The heavy burdens of household work for women are legacies of old society related to the division of labour which has been formed historically. The reason for their continued existence in socialist society is explained by the fact that the productive forces and public service such as welfare work are not developed highly enough to relieve women of all the burdens of household chores.

Therefore, the fulfilment of the task of technical revolution to free women from the burdens of kitchen and household work on the basis of the successful socialist industrialization of the country and the highly developed productive forces will eliminate the old legacies still remaining in the realm of family life and enable the women to participate more actively in the revolution and construction by creating material conditions for women's equality with men in their life. This will provide the women with real possibility for a fuller exercise of their politically equal rights and raise the social position and role of women who account for half of the population so that the building of socialism and communism can be promoted.

The technical revolution to free women from the burdens of kitchen and household work will also hasten the process of their revolutionization and working-classization and bring them up as true revolutionaries and ardent builders of socialism and communism.

It is because the women, freed from the household chores, will be able to improve their political, organizational life, devote more time to their study and cultural life and expedite the establishment of the socialist way of life by overcoming the old habits in their family life.

The Leader not only manifested the unique policy on the technical revolution for a final solution of the women's question but also clearly indicated the scientific ways for its materialization.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, instructed:

"The most important task in lightening the kitchen work of the women is to bring about a fresh innovation in the foodstuff industry." (Ibid., p. 63.)

The primary work a woman has to do at home is the everyday cooking of staple and subsidiary food. Therefore, a rapid development of the food-processing industry is a most important measure to see her home-cooking go over to the domain of social production so as to free her from the burdens of kitchen work. The growth of food-processing industry will increase social labour productivity by meeting dietary requirements with less outlay of manpower and material and will more fully satisfy the ever-growing demands of the people for foodstuffs.

The Leader also taught that the daily-necessities industry should be developed extensively in order to free women from the household burdens.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, instructed:

"While developing the foodstuff industry, we must produce and supply a large quantity of domestic refrigerators, washing machines, electric cooking pots and various other kitchen utensils so that women need not spend much time in kitchen work and household chores." (Ibid., p. 63.)

Even when the food-processing industry has been developed, additional cooking of the processed foodstuff will still be necessary for good meals at home. Also it will take some time before the food-processing industry will be able to meet all the demands of the working people for staple and subsidiary food. Beside cooking, women do washing and other chores. Accordingly, mass production and supply of domestic refrigerators, washing machines, electric cooking pots and various other kitchen utensils along with the developed food-processing industry will render it possible for the women to do quickly and easily all the household work including additional cooking.

As seen above, the development of the food-processing industry and the rapid growth of the production of various kitchen utensils will make home life cultured and free women from all the burdens of kitchen and household work as early as possible. This is the wisest way.

Along the line indicated by the Leader, our country will increase the production of processed subsidiary foodstuff 2.6 times and bring about a fresh innovation in the processing of staple food during the Six-Year Plan period. In 1975 126,000 domestic refrigerators and 110,000 washing machines will be turned out.

The state and public nurturing of children, the work of public catering and public welfare service will be positively improved, and the burdens of household work of women will be drastically alleviated.

Through an active struggle to fulfil the three major tasks of the technical revolution defined by the Leader in a unique way, the final solution of women's question in our country is becoming a reality. It is not a matter of distant future.

Li Chan Sun

"A Historic Proposal Making a New Breach in Solving the Question of Reunification"

The Answers Given by Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader, to the Questions Raised by Newsmen of the Japanese Paper "Yomiuri Shimbun," Evoke a Great Repercussion among the South Korean People

The great Leader of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, presented a new proposal for bringing earlier the independent, peaceful reunification of the country in his January 10 answers to the questions raised by newsmen of the Japanese paper **Yomiuri Shimbun**, titled: "On Immediate Political and Economic Policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Some International Problems." This new proposal is now evoking a great repercussion among the south Korean people.

An intellectual in Seoul, remarking that he had visited Japan recently and had an opportunity to read the answers given by Premier Kim Il Sung to the questions raised by newsmen of the Japanese paper **Yomiuri Shimbun**, said:

"I believe that the proposal of Premier Kim Il Sung for converting the Korean Armistice Agreement into a north-south peace agreement is a most effective measure for realizing the peaceful reunification.

Now in south Korea the 'state of emergency' was proclaimed and the situation reminds us of that at the time of 'May 16 coup d'etat.' The streets are thronged with men in khaki and military exercises or the like are staged almost everyday, and the development is turning very serious.

The only way for tiding over the grave situation is to conclude a peace agreement, as the Premier said. The creation of an atmosphere of peace between the north and the south is most important and indispensable for attaining the peaceful reunification, I think.

The epochal proposal for reunification advanced by Premier Kim Il Sung proceeds from his love for the nation and country and reflects the unanimous desire of the south Korean people for peace and reunification."

An entrepreneur of south Korea, back at home from his visit to Tokyo, Japan, said:

"I read with deep emotion and excitement the full text of the answers made by Premier Kim Il Sung. I gain fresh conviction about reunification. The vista of a reunified country floats before my eyes. Indeed, the proposal is a historic proposal making a new breach in solving the question of reunification. I warmly support and welcome the proposal."

A man of culture in south Korea said:

"The reunification of our nation is not something like the integration of nations. It is the reunification of a homogeneous nation.

Therefore, the proposal on holding north-south political negotiations advanced by Premier Kim Il Sung this time is a truly just one.

The south Korean authorities should not make empty talks about 'reunification' but take practical actions. By agreeing to the proposal on north-south political negotiations they should substantiate their stand for national reunification."

A south Korean student who had been to Japan recently, said:

"The proposal on the conclusion of a peace agreement between the north and the south, set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung, clearly shows us that the north does not want war and that the south Korean authorities' argument about southward aggression is utterly groundless.

All facts prove that the north is making every possible effort for the peaceful national reunification while the south Korean authorities are committing cursed criminal acts to unleash a fratricidal war."

A south Korean intellectual, stressing that the south Korean rulers should not go against the desire of the nation and the trend of the times, said:

"If they do not abandon an old and obsolete way of thinking which they are following, it will be suicidal for them.

The south Korean rulers should cool their heads and think twice before they choose the way to take. 'Reunification by prevailing over communism' is a way to national split and ruin. We can not take this way.

The way of peaceful reunification lit by Premier Kim Il Sung is the only course open to us.

I will strive for the realization of this proposal, for my own happiness and for national prosperity."

(Continued from Page 1)

the most realistic and the only just one for removing the tension in Korea and attaining national reunification. I support and approve the proposal. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has time and again put forward the most fair and just proposals for national reunification acceptable to all and exerted tireless efforts for their realization for 27 years since the liberation. Particularly, in his August 6 speech, Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, manifested the readiness to make contact at any time with all political parties including the Democratic Republican Party, social organizations and individual personages in south Korea.

He said: the just proposals of the Government of the DPRK for achieving the peaceful reunification of the country are enlisting active support and approval of the south Korean people and the peace-loving peoples the world over. The preliminary talks now in progress at Panmunjom between the Red Cross organizations of the north and the south are the result of the persevering efforts of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people for the peaceful national reunification.

Today the progressive peoples of the world, along with the Korean people, are desirous of the opening of the door for the national reunification through north-south contacts and negotiations.

Then, he denounced the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are further intensifying the fascist suppression of the south Korean people after having declared "a state of national emergency" under the excuse of the fictitious "threat of southward invasion from the north." He declared that the criminal manoeuvres of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in south Korea are a challenge to the Korean people who are desirous of the peaceful reunification of the country and to the people of the world and that the machinations of the puppet clique are intended to hold in check the daily growing tendency to the peaceful reunification in south Korea and block the way to the contacts and negotiations between the north and the south and to beg the U.S. imperialists for a few more dollars and a few more weapons so as to stave off their imminent doom.

He strongly protested against the criminal barbarity of the south Korean puppet clique. In conclusion he emphasized that he will always support and encourage the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful national reunification.

According to a report from Havana, Miguel Jdrdinar, Vice-Chairman of the Cuban National Committee for Defending Peace and Sovereignty of the Peoples, said in his statement that he was deeply impressed through his study of the answers given by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, to the questions raised by newsmen of Japanese paper **Yomiuri Shimbun**. He continued: The successes and experiences the Korean people have gained in all the political, economic and military fields on the basis of the great *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the revolution, give us much instruction and immense courage.

Especially, thanks to the consistent sincere efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the cause of independent peaceful reunification of the country, the national aspiration of the Korean people, is being promoted, and it is very advantageous to the side of the revolution, he pointed out, and said in an emphatic tone: recently the trend to the peaceful national reunification has risen higher among the south Korean people and their struggle against the military fascist rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for democratization of society has been intensified as never before.

Condemning the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are leaving no stone unturned to dampen the ever-growing sentiments for peaceful reunification in south Korea, clamping down on the people and kicking up war rackets, he went on to say: the time and the situation have changed. If the south Korean rulers truly want to find the way out, they must accept the fair and square proposal of the Government of the Republic that the country be reunified in a peaceful way by the concerted efforts of the Korean people themselves and must desist from depending on foreign forces and stop clamouring about "building up of strength," "reunification by prevailing over communism" and the like.

Quoting the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution: **"We have invariably maintained that the question of our country's reunification, an internal affair of our nation, should be solved not by the interference of outside forces but by the efforts of the Korean people themselves, not by means of war but, in a peaceful way,"** he stressed that this policy adhered to by the Government of the DPRK is today commanding support from the broad sections of the south Korean people and the peoples of the world.

We once again warn the south Korean rulers that the time has already passed when they could seek an outlet by clinging to the sleeves of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, turning their back on the fellow countrymen, he concluded.

Statement of DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman

South Korean Rulers Should Look Straight at the Trend of the Times and Behave with Discretion, and Stop Foolish Acts at Once

The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on March 19 strongly denouncing the south Korean rulers who are feverishly kicking up in these days a deceptive row to conceal their criminal acts, while suppressing the sentiments for peaceful reunification daily mounting in south Korea and running riot in war preparations.

The statement reads:

The south Korean rulers are in these days raising a row of blatant lies while further intensifying fascist repression and war rackets.

On March 15 the south Korean "foreign minister" kicked up a dust alleging that the proposal for peaceful reunification put forward by us was "unreal" and our side had "built positions" in the demilitarized zone and brought there "troops" and "heavy firearms."

On March 17, in an interview with a correspondent of the U.S. **New York Times** the "prime minister" set off a string of words about "repetition of southward invasion," ranting that the declaration of the so-called "state of national emergency" was a "movement for awakening" the south Korean people "to the military threat from the north."

On the same day, the "defence minister" declared that "utmost efforts should be bent for the perfection of the defence system" and the "national capital region defences" should be hastened to cope with what they call "threat of southward invasion."

This is another foul plot of the south Korean rulers intended to cover up their criminal acts in deliberately keeping the situation strained while suppressing the sentiments for peaceful reunification daily mounting in south Korea and frantically carrying on war preparations and to mislead world public opinion.

It is as plain as noonday that a certain sinister aim is pursued through this plot, judging from the fact that particularly in these days, distorting the actual facts the south Korean rulers are raising a hue and cry over fictitious thrust into the demilitarized zone on our part.

The entire Korean people express wrath at the mean intrigues of the south Korean authorities.

Like a thief crying "stop thief!" the south Korean rulers are foolishly attempting to lay the blame for the increase of tension in Korea at the door of the northern half of the Republic, but they can never reverse black and white.

It is none other than them who are crudely violating the provisions of the Armistice Agreement on the demilitarized zone.

Already from long ago, they have been building many positions, including tunnels and pillboxes along the whole length of the southern portion of the demilitarized zone and systematically bringing there tanks, armoured vehicles, guns of various calibres, mortars and other heavy equipment, heavy weapons and automatic weapons.

Particularly after declaring a "state of emergency," the south Korean rulers have put spurs to the conversion of the demilitarized zone into a battle position, crying out for "allout security" and becoming more noisy about "building up force."

They brought into the demilitarized zone a number of 105 mm howitzers on February 10 and 57 mm recoilless guns and large-calibre machineguns on the 16th and installed them there.

Thus, the south Korean rulers illegally brought into the demilitarized zone and the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission a large quantity of heavy arms and automatic weapons on more than 170 occasions during the one month of February alone.

Having turned the demilitarized zone into a combat position, the south Korean rulers fired rifles and guns at our side on over 550 occasions last year, relying on it.

Their war provocation acts along the Military Demarcation Line are becoming more wanton with each passing day.

The south Korean side has of late put everything on a "war footing" deploying huge armed forces and guns in the front area and supplying all the units with ammunitions enough to be used in actual war.

These moves show that the south Korean rulers intend to venture a reckless gamble with fire by inventing a pretext for unleashing a war.

The south Korean rulers are now actively drawing into their war provocation moves even the Japanese militarists.

The Japanese militarists decided some time ago to transfer planes to the south Korean side under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists and Sato is at pains to boost the morale of the south Korean rulers seized with uneasiness and fear by assuring them that there would be no change in his policy of remaining hostile to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and keeping close ties with south Korea.

This patently shows that the Japanese militarists are openly joining the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique in criminal manoeuvrings to aggravate tension in Korea and Asia and hamper the peaceful reunification of Korea at any cost.

It is by no means accidental that the south Korean rulers are today engaged in false propaganda on non-existent facts, while stepping up the fascistization acts and war preparations.

As our fair and aboveboard proposals for peaceful reunification have enjoyed active support of the unbiased world public opinion, not to speak of the south Korean people, and as their din about the "threat of southward aggression" and their intrigues in the declaration of the "state of emergency" have gone bankrupt, the south Korean rulers are attempting in vain to push through their plots with a new deceptive row.

With no vicious artifice, however, can they ever get out of the predicament.

The south Korean rulers should look straight at the trend of the times and behave with discretion, and stop foolish acts at once.

If the south Korean rulers persist further in the filthy criminal machinations, turning a blind eye to the reality, they will further disclose their true colour as traitors opposing peace and peaceful reunification and will find themselves utterly isolated and rejected as a target of strong denunciation by the entire Korean people and the world people.

Should the south Korean rulers venture a gamble with fire under the pretext of non-existent "threat of southward invasion," defying the repeated warnings served by our side, they will have to bear full responsibility for the grave consequences arising therefrom.

Our Policies and Proposals for National Reunification (3)

June 25, 1949

In its declaration addressed to all the democratic political parties and social organizations both in north and south Korea and to the entire Korean people, the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland proposed the following suggestions for the country's peaceful reunification:

1) That the Korean people take up the work for the country's peaceful reunification in their own hands and carry it out by their own efforts without fail;

2) That the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops be immediately withdrawn from Korea, for they hinder the peaceful reunification of our country;

3) That the illegal "UN Commission on Korea" be withdrawn from our territory at once;

4) That elections be held for a united legislative body throughout north and south Korea simultaneously;

5) That the elections be carried out under the guidance of a committee composed of representatives of the democratic political parties and social organizations wishing to see the country reunified peacefully;

6) That a consultative conference of representatives of the political parties and social organizations both in north and south Korea be convened in order to discuss a plan for the peaceful reunification of the country and an election guidance committee be organized at the said conference;

7) That the elections of the legislative body be held in September 1949 on the principle of universal and equal suffrage by secret ballot and that those who actively collaborated with the Japanese imperialists under Japanese imperialist rule be deprived of the right to vote;

8) That, in order to ensure freedom of election in south Korea, no suppression be imposed on democratic political parties and social organizations and on their functionaries, freedom of action be guaranteed for them while ensuring freedom of speech, the press, assembly, mass meeting and demonstration, and all political prisoners be released at once;

9) That the election guidance committee give the governments existing in north and south Korea and their organs necessary instructions in connection with the preparations of the elections and their implementation and check up the execution of its decisions and instructions and that the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea be supervised through a commission to be organized by the said election guidance committee;

10) That after the formation of the election guidance committee organized for the general elections, the security and police organs existing in north and south Korea be placed under its direct control, that the pro-Japanese elements and those who were in the service of the Japanese police and gendarmerie be discharged from the police force by the election guidance committee and that the police units which took part in the suppression of the popular uprising on Cheju Island and of the guerilla activities in south Korea be disbanded;

11) That the supreme legislative body to be established following the general elections adopt the Constitution of a Republic and form a government on the basis of this Constitution and that the government take over power from the governments existing in north and south Korea and the latter dissolve therewith;

12) That the armies of north and south Korea be merged by the future government of a Republic on a democratic basis and that the "ROK" troops which took part in suppressing popular uprising and guerilla activities on Cheju Island and in other regions be disbanded.

When the criminal war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges became undisguised, our Party and the Government actively strove to prevent the tragedy of fratricidal war and open up the new possibilities of the country's peaceful reunification.

June 7, 1950

In order to achieve the country's peaceful reunification as early as possible, the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland sent the following appeal to all the democratic political parties and social organizations in the northern and southern halves of our country and to the entire Korean people:

1) General elections shall be held on August 5 to 8 throughout the northern and southern halves of our country and a unified supreme legislative body shall be established therewith;

2) The supreme legislative body to be set up through the general elections shall call a meeting in Seoul on August 15, the fifth anniversary of the liberation of our country from Japanese imperialist rule;

3) A consultative conference of representatives of all the democratic political parties and social organizations aspiring for peaceful reunification in the northern and southern halves of our country shall be convened from June 15 to 17 either in Haeju or Kaesong near the 38th Parallel and the following questions shall be discussed and decisions be adopted accordingly;

a) Conditions for the peaceful reunification of the country;

b) Procedures of the general elections to be held for the supreme legislative body of Korea;

c) Formation of a central committee to guide the general elections;

4) Those criminals who hamper the peaceful reunification of the country shall not be allowed to take part in this conference, the "UN Commission on Korea" shall not be allowed to interfere in the work for the reunification of the country and the question of reunifying the country must be settled by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference;

5) The authorities of the respective regimes in the northern and southern halves of the country shall be responsible for maintaining social order during the conference and general elections.

(To Be Continued)

Friendship Visits

★ A military delegation of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia headed by Lieutenant General Duong Sam Ol, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Minister of Military Equipment and Armament of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, arrived in Pyongyang on March 15 by plane and left on the 18th by train.

★ An economic working-level delegation of the Hungarian side to the Korea-Hungary Inter-governmental Economic, Scientific and Technical Consultative Commission headed by Sili Geza, Vice-Minister of Heavy Industry of the Hungarian People's Republic, arrived here on March 14 by air.

★ Abdullcarim Haji Dualeh, Commentator of the Mogadiscio Broadcasting Station of Somalia, arrived in Pyongyang on March 14 by plane for a visit to our country.

What Has Happened in South Korea for 100 Days after Declaration of "State of Emergency"

A hundred days have passed since the "state of emergency" was declared in south Korea.

What have the south Korean puppet rulers done and what has happened in south Korea during this period?

No sooner had they declared the "state of emergency" than they rushed through the "law on special measures for national security" in an underhand way despite of the opposition of the outs, a law aimed at suppressing and stamping out the democratic rights and political freedom of the people in a harsher way. This was followed by the fabrication of a series of other fascist evil laws. Moreover, they expanded the police and intelligence network on a large scale to intensify the medieval repression of the people, and frequently staged "anti-air raid" exercise in Seoul and localities to create a war atmosphere.

At the same time, they reorganized the puppet army units on a "war footing," brought in large quantities of military equipment by the favor of the U.S. imperialists, imposed military training even upon middle school boys, to say nothing of college and university students, built military bases and installations in all parts of south Korea, reinforced the "homeland defence reserve forces" and sped up their arming. They had military manoeuvres repeatedly in the area along the Military Demarcation Line, in the inland and coastal areas, in the sky and on the sea and stepped up the armed provocations against our side as never before.

The south Korean rulers worked out a huge military budget, intensified the extortion of the people through taxation and propelled the militarization of the economy.

This has hastened the bankruptcy of the civilian industry and medium- and small-scale enterprises which were in an unstable state and touched off price soaring and food crisis, with the result that the people's living has been deteriorated faster than ever.

The real aim pursued by the south Korean rulers in their proclamation of the "state of emergency" was brought to full light from the outset.

As well known to all, the fair and aboveboard proposals made time and again by our Party and the DPRK Government for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and their sincere efforts to carry them into effect, enjoyed the unqualified support from the south Korean people. Meanwhile, the tendency towards the country's reunification rose ever high in south Korea, and it has grown into an irresistible stream.

Under the pressure of the increasing desire of the people for national reunification the south Korean authorities agreed to holding the north-south Korea Red Cross preliminary talks last year, and turned up in the talks, having found it impossible to swim against the current of the times.

Nevertheless, while attending the talks, they blabbed that it was "premature" to talk about reunification, and declared the "state of emergency" all of a sudden and created a terror-ridden atmosphere throughout south Korea.

This glaringly proves that the south Korean puppet rulers talked about the "peaceful reunification" and "Red Cross talks" in words but were not interested in them at all and had an ulterior design in their minds.

Everyone knows well that the aim of the south Korean rulers who declared the "state of emergency" was to put down the mounting desire of the south Korean people for peaceful reunification and their spirit of fighting for freedom and democracy.

Now one may ask why they did not declare the "state of emergency" and resort to harsh violence before they came out to the talks and why they started such a ploy when the talks was going on.

It is evident that they tried first to disguise themselves taking advantage of the talks but, met with the rising tendency of the people towards the peaceful reunification, they went over to such manoeuvres, unable to think what would come therefrom.

But they got their deserts for their maladroit trick.

The farce of "state of emergency" brought to fuller light their true intention to oppose peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification and evoked bitterer hatred and wrath of the south Korean people against them. Because of the farce they were further isolated from and repudiated by the people.

Things went bad with the campaign of false propaganda about the "southward aggression from the north," which the south Korean rulers conducted in an attempt to justify the fascist repression and war preparations stepped up behind the curtain after the proclamation of the "state of emergency."

They noisily clamoured that the north would "invade the south in winter" and so on, when they declared the "state of emergency."

Now the winter is over and the warm spring is coming. Has there been any "southward aggression" from the north? No, absolutely no.

Their demagogy has incurred the increasing denunciation from the south Korean people and the unbiased public opinion of the world. It evoked castigation and ridicule even from the Western reactionary publications.

Moreover, our proposal for a peace agreement and political negotiations between the north and the south, a fair and square proposal intended for the peaceful reunification, has completely upset the political ruse of the south Korean rulers who have been bent on the false propaganda about "southward aggression."

Now the south Korean rulers, driven to their wits' end, let their "foreign minister" make on March 15 a preposterous "statement" alleging that our proposal for peaceful reunification is "unreal."

Now that their "state-of-emergency" racket has gone astray, they are apparently using another resort of deception seeking to save themselves from the predicament.

Such a bonehead play only shows how hard they are trying to wriggle out of the bad fix.

We proposed that a peace agreement be concluded to remove tension and consolidate peace in Korea and that north-south political negotiations be held to discuss the question of reunification. But they are talking about this or that without meeting us. They are not in the least interested in peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification.

With no amount of shameless lies or political trickery, can they hoodwink the south Korean people any longer and put down their mounting desire for peaceful reunification.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said: **"If the south Korean rulers want to find some way out, they should not resort to the sordid trickery as they are doing now but should honestly admit their crimes even now, stop their acts of selling out the country and the nation to the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists, discontinue their fascist suppression of the south Korean people at once and respond to the earnest call of the Government of our Republic to realize peaceful reunification through negotiations between the Koreans themselves."**

Only by so doing, can the south Korean rulers redeem even a little, though rather late, the crimes they have committed against the country and the people and find a way to save themselves. Should they keep following the road of selling the country and betraying the nation, it will only bring their ruin earlier.

Commentator

Sixth Working-level Meeting of Preliminary Talks between North and South Korean Red Cross Organizations Held

The sixth working-level meeting of the preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations for elaboration on the agenda-items for the full-dress talks was held at Panmunjom on March 17.

According to an announcement of the spokesman of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society, the working-level officials of the two sides continued to exchange opinions for elaborating on the agenda-items for the full-dress talks.

It was agreed to hold the seventh working-level meeting on March 24.

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